

THE ENTERPRISE.

VOL. XXII

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1915.

NO. 7

LOCAL HAPPENINGS TOLD IN BRIEF

Mr. and Mrs. George Britton spent last week-end in San Jose.

Mrs. Simpson entertained the Bridge Club last Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Nilla Hanks of Denver is here visiting Mrs. W. P. Fuller for a few weeks.

The Fraternal Brotherhood whist party was held last Monday evening. It was a great success.

Mrs. G. W. Holston and Mrs. Simpson were in San Jose last week-end, visiting relatives there.

Mrs. W. C. Schneider is confined to her rooms with a severe cold. A trained nurse is in attendance.

The Woman's Club will hold its next regular meeting on Thursday, February 18th, at Guild Hall, at 2:45 p. m.

Mrs. H. G. Plymire and son, Harry, were the guests of Mrs. Irving Ryder last Thursday at her home in San Jose.

The Euchre Club will meet next Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. William Cooley in San Francisco.

Compared to most of the cities in the county, South San Francisco suffered very little from the recent storms.

Mr. and Mrs. William L. Hickey are receiving congratulations upon the arrival of a fourteen and a half pound baby boy last Monday morning.

Miss Jennie Lawson of Oakland spent nearly a week here visiting her sister, Mrs. H. G. Plymire. Miss Lawson returned to her home last Tuesday.

The work of excavating for the library building was resumed yesterday. For several days the work has been delayed on account of the heavy rains.

Last Saturday Professors Cruess, Miller and Gray of the University of California, accompanied by J. Kern and F. W. Turner, visited the W. P. Fuller factory in this city.

Volunteer Hose Company No. 2 gave a very successful and delightful masquerade last Saturday evening in Metropolitan Hall. Every one had a good time. Many handsome prizes were awarded.

This last week a bonding company cleared up all the loans on the Metropolitan Hotel building, which were occasioned by the failure of Thomas Day & Sons, the contractors, who put up the building.

Last Wednesday morning an old man was seen to pass through this city on his way down the highway, leading a six-legged cow. The pair aroused much curiosity and caused much comment.

Mrs. W. J. Martin is expected home from Fresno next week. Mrs. D. G. Martin will return with her, and Mrs. D. G. Martin's husband will follow the end of the week, to be here for the opening of the fair.

The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company is now making preparations for a new telephone exchange in the Metropolitan Hotel building. This new installation will mean a modern telephone service.

"Julius Caesar" was presented in a splendid manner at the Royal Theatre last Tuesday evening. This theatre is rapidly forging to the front with its performances and splendid moving pictures.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, received and paid to Mrs. Blanche Massot-Guerra this morning a check in the sum of \$1000, insurance benefit on the death of her father, Joseph Massot, a short time ago.

A. Anderson, who maliciously broke some windows in the Merriam block last Wednesday night, was found guilty in Recorder Rehberg's court and sentenced to serve ninety days in the county jail.

J. Cataneo passed away in this city last Sunday. His death was caused by a stroke of paralysis. Mr. Cataneo was associated with Valenti & Galli in business. Mr. Cataneo was 46 years of age. The funeral took place last Tuesday.

Mrs. E. W. Langenbach is expected home from the ranch at Los Altos the first of next week. Mrs. Langenbach has been away for several weeks. Mr. Langenbach spent a few days in South San Francisco this week, looking after some business.

Miss Emily Fourcans celebrated her eighteenth birthday last Monday evening. About twenty-four of her friends gathered at her home on Linden avenue. After a game of whist, delicious refreshments were served and the event made a happy one.

Probably the most serious damage done in this city during this last week of storm was the destruction of one of the towers at the wireless station. Two-thirds of the tower was blown down. This will make the station practically useless for several weeks, while the reconstruction is going on.

Last Tuesday night, after considerable drinking and carousing, John McGee, his wife Dinah, Lucy Love and John Jones had a fight in which McGee was badly cut up with a knife and small axe. He was later taken to the local hospital and treated. He is still in the care of the doctor. The participants in the fight are all colored people. The women and Jones were taken to the county jail early Wednesday morning by Constable Wallace.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH.

Sunday school, 10 a. m.
Epworth League, 6:45 p. m.
Preaching service, 7:30 p. m.
Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:45 p. m.
Junior Epworth League, Friday, 3:30 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

I hope to see all present at the Sunday school promptly at 10 o'clock, as we will have a distinguished visitor who will give us a short address at its opening. A. A. Whitten, assistant superintendent.

Found—In Metropolitan Hall, a gentleman's stick pin. Owner can obtain same at this office by describing property and paying for this ad. Adv.

For sale, cheap—Latham machine shop, at foot of Grand avenue, in Pacheco property. Must sell on account of death of owner. Inquire E. E. Cunningham & Co. Adv.

Gardening—The undersigned does all kinds of gardening, pruning and grafting in a first-class manner. Leave orders with P. Ruize, at Baden Cash Store. David Corscatt. 2-8m. Adv.

A few improved lots on Grand avenue for sale at a bargain. South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company. See John F. Mager, Sales Agent. Adv.

COUNTY AUXILIARY COMMITTEES NAMED

The open meeting of the woman's auxiliary of the P. P. I. E. held Thursday afternoon in the auditorium of the San Mateo high school, was fairly well attended by the general public and auxiliary members. Mrs. John Johns, chairman of the county auxiliary, presided, and with two exceptions all the sub-chairmen were present to discuss and suggest plans for entertainment on San Mateo County Day, February 25th, at the exposition. The woman's auxiliary has entire charge of the program for the day, and the meeting was called Thursday to receive any suggestions that might be made on the subject. A. B. Cleaveland, fair commissioner, was present and offered his ideas and answered questions relating to the exposition grounds, the California building where the San Mateo county exercises will be held, and the plans made by the exposition directors for receiving the San Mateo delegation. Being met at the Scott-street entrance of the grounds by a brass band and escorted in state to the festival hall, where President Moore will present a token of esteem to the county in an address of welcome, is a feature of the plans made by the fair directors.

The plans for a violet ball at a previous meeting were disregarded, and the entertainment will take the form of a violet reception and tea dansant, from 3 until 6 o'clock in the afternoon. The reception committee will consist of the officers and sub-chairmen of the county auxiliary and the presidents of the various women's clubs of the county, each to consider herself a special reception committee of one. Violets will be used in abundance as a decoration, plans being made now to purchase thousands of bunches for the purpose. It is planned also to present at least 10,000 corsage bouquets of these favorite flowers, so typical of the flower gardens of San Mateo county, to the guests of the afternoon. Each bunch will be tied with a violet-shaded ribbon with "San Mateo County" printed on it. To each San Mateo county woman attending that afternoon, and it is expected that every resident of the county will attend, the suggestion is made that she wear violets.

Mrs. Johns appointed the following women to work on committees:

Decoration committee (violet)—Mrs. Henry Ward Brown and Colma auxiliary.

Tying of bunches with ribbon—Mrs. W. J. Martin and South San Francisco auxiliary.

Distribution of bunches of violets—Mrs. R. B. Hutchinson, Mrs. E. A. Green.

Refreshments—Mrs. George Sneath, Mrs. George B. Miller.

Hospitality—Mrs. John Farnham and San Carlos auxiliary.

Printing—Mrs. George A. Merrill, Mrs. George Probasco.

Badges—Mrs. M. A. McCarthy, Mrs. C. S. Diggles.

Orchestra committee—Mrs. L. Curran Clark and Mrs. H. H. Walling.

Black Minorca eggs for sale; \$1 per setting. Send in your orders now to J. Addington, South San Francisco postoffice. Adv.

For Sale—Modern six-room house in fine location in this city; a snap. See John F. Mager, Metropolitan Hotel. Adv.

Do You Want a Home?

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company will build you a house on any lot in South San Francisco, on very easy terms. Select your lot, choose your design and apply at the Company's office, 306 Linden avenue, for full particulars.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

John F. Mager has been employed by the land company as lot salesman.

He will make his headquarters in the land company's office, where he will be pleased to meet any one seeking information concerning the land company's lots. The company's office will be open Sundays from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

W. J. MARTIN, Land Agent.

RAINFALL IN THIS CITY.

The rainfall in this city, taken from data kept by G. W. Holston, local Southern Pacific agent, for this season to date is as follows:

Date.	Inches.
October 31, total for month.....	.44
November 30, total for month....	.50
December 31, total for month....	5.91
January 31, total for month.....	6.75
February 1.....	.55
" 2.....	2.05
" 3.....	.50
" 4.....	.45
" 7.....	.30
" 8.....	.70
" 9.....	1.10
" 10.....	.50
" 11.....	.40
Total for month to date.....	6.55
Total for season to date.....	20.15
Total to February 13, 1914.....	22.92

J. V. SWIFT NOMINATED FOR POSTMASTER OF REDWOOD CITY

A message was received from Washington Wednesday to the effect that James V. Swift, editor of the Redwood City Democrat, had been nominated by President Wilson for the postmastership of Redwood City.

PROBATE APPLICATIONS

F. Miner has applied for letters testamentary upon the estate of his wife, Ella S. Miner, who died at Ukiah on January 8, 1915. The estate consists of two promissory notes amounting to \$2000 each. The deceased left a will bearing date of October 29, 1910, the subscribing witnesses being Max N. Shafer and C. M. Shafer of Sonoma county. The heirs-at-law are the petitioner, Marion Morgan Miner, living in this city, and Josephine Gros de Mange of San Francisco, children of the deceased.

E. E. Cunningham has applied for letters of guardianship upon the estate of Alma L. Wood, an incompetent person, aged 72 years, and now confined in the Agnews State Hospital. The estate consists of lot 11, block 128, South San Francisco.

PRIZES TO BE GIVEN FOR FLORAL EXHIBITS

The fair commissioners for San Mateo county has secured space in the Horticultural Palace for the purpose of enabling floral exhibits for prizes. Prizes will be awarded for the best display. Prizes consist of gold, silver and bronze cups. In competition with other counties, San Mateo county should easily get away with the prizes. A complete schedule covering the floral exhibit has not yet been completed.

H. C. Tuchsien, secretary of the San Mateo county commission, has received the following communication from Frank Burk, director of concessions and admissions, which is self-explanatory:

"Replying to your esteemed favor of the 8th. Beg to advise that special coupon books containing 50 and 100 transferable tickets are for sale through this division at the rate of 40 cents per coupon—\$20 for 50 or \$40 for 100. The same can be secured upon application to Department of Admissions, Service building, exposition grounds."

OPPORTUNITY.

Everybody knows what opportunity means and everybody knows that opportunity comes in range suddenly and stays in range briefly. The successful man is the one who is alert to act when opportunity is in range. There is an opportunity in South San Francisco real estate as never before in her history. Her foundations are absolutely solid. She is here to stay and her recognition as a city of great promise is openly commented upon everywhere. There is no limit to the possibilities of her development. Any new industries she may acquire, or any water front development she may inaugurate, or any new railroad connection she may obtain, will mean a rapid enhancement of all real estate values. Values will never be lower and are bound to increase rapidly. Now is the time to buy, for now opportunity is here and within range.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF KINDNESS

The children of the late Mrs. Mary Quinn desire to acknowledge a deep feeling of gratitude for the many friends who extended us their condolence and sympathy during the recent bereavement, particularly the Ladies' Sodality for their many acts of kindness.

Mrs. L. Kramer, John H. Thomas J., James P. and William J. Quinn.

For Sale—Good old papers, 15 cents per hundred. Apply this office. Adv.

WHAT IS SAFETY?

A bank is a safe depository for your funds up to the measure of its responsibility in comparison with its deposit liabilities. It may be safe without a dollar of capital stock, for a bank with a small capital may be more than solvent, while another with millions of capital may be insolvent. This bank claims solvency on the grounds of prosperity resulting from conservative, prudent management, and without a single element of speculation in it. Prosperity is the measure of safety, for no prosperous bank ever failed.

Bank of South San Francisco
COMMERCIAL SAVINGS

PROVISIONS OF NEW SALARY MEASURE

A copy of Assemblyman Brown's new salary bill, affecting the officials of this county, has been received by County Clerk Nash. The new schedule offers relief to some of the officers who have been handicapped for want of clerical help, and in some cases it reduces salaries.

In addition to his present salary and clerical hire, the county clerk is allowed one extra deputy on account of the increasing work of his office.

The salary of the sheriff is fixed at \$4000 per year and he is allowed one chief deputy at \$1800 and two deputies at \$1200 each. Under the bill all fees received in the sheriff's office must be paid into the county treasury and the daily allowance for the feeding of prisoners is reduced from 50 to 37½ cents.

The only present change in the recorder's office is that one of his deputies is raised from \$800 to \$1200 per year. In 1919 the recorder's salary will drop from \$3500 to \$3000.

The bill overlooks the auditor, but raises the salary of his deputy from \$900 to \$1000 per year. The auditor's salary remains at \$1800.

The treasurer's salary is fixed at \$3000 and he is allowed a deputy at \$1000 a year.

The tax collector is allowed a salary of \$3500 a year until January 6, 1919. After that date he will receive a \$3000 wage. He is allowed one deputy at \$900 and one indexer at \$75 per month. During four months of each year two additional deputies are allowed instead of one.

The \$4000 salary of the assessor also suffers a \$500 cut early in 1919. The office is to be allowed a chief deputy at \$1200, an office deputy for a period of five months in each year at a wage of \$2 per day, and he may employ such other clerical help as necessary at a cost not to exceed \$2000 per year. Under the provisions of the law the assessor loses all commissions, fees, etc., of his office.

The district attorney's salary is fixed at \$3000 and he is allowed a deputy district attorney at \$1200 and a stenographer at \$900.

The pay of the superintendent of schools is fixed at \$2500 and he gets a deputy at \$900.

The surveyor's wages are fixed at \$2500 and actual expenses. He gets a deputy at \$1500.

The provision dealing with justices of the peace fixes the salaries in townships having a population of 3500 or more at \$120 per month. Between 1500 and 3500 the salary is to be \$75. Justices in townships with a population of less than 1500 are to receive \$50 per month.

A population scale similar to the one prepared for justices of the peace is arranged for constables. The highest salary is fixed at \$90, the lowest at \$40.

The pay of each supervisor is raised from \$1200 to \$1500 per annum, with an additional allowance of 20 cents per mile for road inspection.

Grand jurors and trial jurors are to be paid at the rate of \$3 per day while on duty and 25 cents a mile for traveling expenses.

COYOTES SPREAD HYDROPHOBIA.

Hundreds of Cattle Bitten by Rabid Wild Animals.

The spreading of rabies by infected coyotes among cattle grazing in the national forests has assumed a grave aspect, according to a report received by the forest service from the district forester in charge of the forests in Washington and Oregon. Numerous townships in eastern Oregon, it is reported, have ordered that all dogs be muzzled lest those that have been bitten by rabid coyotes develop hydrophobia and attack humans or domestic animals.

Efforts are being made by the state authorities of Oregon to stop the spread of hydrophobia by this means, and officers of the forest service are co-operating in attempts to kill off the coyotes. In one county alone a loss of three hundred head of cattle is charged to rabid coyotes.—Forest Service.

LOCAL TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS BEING SETTLED IN EFFECTIVE MANNER

(Issued under authority of the San Mateo County Development Association.)

Slowly but surely San Mateo county is solving its own transportation problems in an effective manner.

While the San Mateo County Development Association is gaining widespread publicity for the Peninsula and has advertised the fact that a chain of perfect boulevards exists in our midst, it has indirectly been the means of creating a so-called jitney bus service from Fifth and Market streets, San Francisco, to San Mateo, at which point jitneys can be found which are operating as far south as Palo Alto.

The twenty-mile run from the city to San Mateo is an exceedingly long one for the ordinary motor car to undertake in a commercial enterprise which is in direct competition with the systems of the Southern Pacific and the United Railroads. The fact that such vehicles are now in operation can be traced solely to good roads, whose existence has been made known largely or almost wholly through the publicity handled by the development association.

At this time it is not amiss to state that such roads were made possible through the efforts of the association, which after conducting successfully the campaign that resulted in the people voting the vast sum of \$1,250,000 worth of highway bonds, followed up the advantage by advertising the completion and possession of the wonderful boulevards obtained.

The good work has been continued by efforts to establish adequate conveyances of transportation on these roads, to the best advantage in point of economy and service to the general public with the view of reaping great benefits for the Peninsula.

Even before the jitney became known to the San Mateo county public the association had interested C. O. Ellingwood of Tacoma in the proposed establishment of a motor bus service along the Peninsula. A corporation known as the Peninsula Rapid Transit Company was organized as a result.

It was only several days ago that the proposed motor bus system was the theme of a social rally held in Burlingame under the auspices of the Commercial Club. The present passenger automobiles now in operation from San Francisco down the Peninsula are really makeshift affairs, while the scheduled machines of the Ellingwood company are really high-class vehicles, steam heated and luxurious in every way. It is understood that these vehicles are now being built and will be in operation shortly.

Some time ago the association delegated its president, M. B. Johnson of Montara, and E. M. Moores of Burlingame to proceed to Tacoma, where a similar motor bus system installed by Ellingwood is in operation. Johnson and Moores found after a thorough investigation that the Tacoma line not only paid dividends but was a great factor in development and in solving the transportation developments of the communities through which it operated.

At the Burlingame meeting, F. D. Everman, who has charge of the service station of the Tacoma line, stated that the machines in use there were giving excellent service. The cars had run 100,000 miles and were practically as good as new owing to a system of daily inspection which is in vogue, requiring every vehicle to be in perfect condition.

M. B. Johnson, Rev. W. A. Brewer, S. D. Merk, F. A. Cunningham, E. M. Moores and J. W. Coleberd were among the speakers.

Coupled with all this activity, the development association has waged a battle for lower transportation rates on the Southern Pacific line. Two years ago a legal battle fought before the State Railroad Commission by the organization resulted in a saving of \$60,000 annually in fares to the residents of the county. The association has just closed an even more strenuous fight for lower rates, the decision to be handed down shortly by the railroad commission.

Our ambitious friend told me he had been stung.

"Yes. Most people are who have a bee in their bonnet."

MME. SARAH BERNHARDT.

Distinguished French Actress Has Been Ill.



GERMANY TO TAKE PRIVATE FLOUR

May Limit Consumption of Beer

BERLIN.—The Federal Council has adopted a regulation giving municipalities power to require all residents to make known the amount of flour in their possession under 100 kilograms and to appropriate all amounts over twenty-five kilograms in the possession of individuals.

Uniform bread has been ordered for the Kingdom of Wuertemberg, and orders have been issued that no pastry may be baked in which rye or wheat flour is used.

Cards entitling the holder to bread will be issued in Greater Berlin. Cards will be sent to the heads of households in a quantity corresponding to the number of persons in the family. Bread may be purchased anywhere in the greater city upon presentation of these cards.

The guests of Berlin restaurants after February 22nd must either bring pocketful of rolls or a bread ticket with them. Otherwise no bread will be obtainable. This is the solution arranged by the Berlin authorities for the one really difficult problem in the scheme for placing Berlin residents on a two-kilogram bread ration.

According to the Lokal Anzeiger, a state regulation of another essential of German life is impending. The Bundesrath is considering a law limiting the consumption of malt to 60 per cent of the present quantity permitted to be used and reducing the beer production correspondingly. The barley thus saved will be available for human consumption as barley grits or as food for cattle.

RAIL RATES TO THIS COAST LOWERED

WASHINGTON.—To meet new traffic conditions, which have arisen with the opening of the Panama canal, the interstate Commerce Commission permitted transcontinental railroads to establish certain commodity rates from Eastern points to Pacific Coast terminals lower than those to intermediate points in intermountain territory.

This brings into prominent notice the revolutionary effect of the Panama Canal on transcontinental transportation. The shrinkage of rates via the canal from New York to San Francisco put the transcontinental carriers in serious straits.

The order permits railroads to carry carload freight from Chicago, Buffalo and New York to intermediate points 15, 25 and 35 cents higher than from the Missouri River to the same destinations, and less than carload commodity rates from Chicago, Pittsburgh and New York to intermediate points may exceed those from the Missouri River to the same destination by 25, 40 and 55 cents, respectively.

Carload rates on coal and pig iron may be less to the Pacific Coast than to intermediate points, but the rates on such articles to the highest rated intermediate points must not exceed 5 mills per ton.

"The Pacific Coast terminals to which these rates will apply," says the explanation, "are the points at which the Atlantic-Pacific steamships deliver their freight."

WHEN THE PRESIDENT GOES TO THE PLAY

There is one man in Washington for whom the theatre managers are always on the lookout. He is President Wilson, and, if he wished it, a box would be placed at his disposal every night, for a full house is always bound to be present when the president attends the theatre. Then again, his presence means a good advertisement for the show; and because the president saw it, others think it is good enough for them.

It is true that the president's expected attendance at a theatre is never officially announced beforehand; but somehow or another the news leaks out, and official Washington is sure to be in attendance.

The best is always at the disposal of the White House, and, on request, the tickets for the left-hand stage boxes are immediately sent thither and the staff gets busy oiling the wheels, that everything may go even more smoothly than usual. They cannot, of course, advertise the fact that the president is coming. The papers usually know it; but so thoroughly is the White House wish understood that they never mention it in advance. If they did the president would stay away. Partly, this is to safeguard the presidential person, and partly, it is to safeguard the presidential dignity; to preclude the possibility of the president of the United States being regarded as part of the show. The papers announce the next day, usually as a mere society note, that the president has been. That is all.

And that is enough. It creates business for the rest of the week. All of the diplomats, most of the cabinet, and, in fact, officialdom generally, follow the presidential lead in the matter of amusement as in everything else. The news the next morning that the president has been to a certain theatre brings the fashionables and the officials who were not present that night to that show in the course of a week. Wherefore, the managers naturally prefer that the president should honor them early in the week.

Obviously, if the president is coming to the theatre, the personnel of the audience immediately becomes a question of vital interest. It is, fortunately, a question that largely takes care of itself. For as official Washington keeps its eyes glued on the White House, it is almost as much part of a foreign diplomat's job to keep informed of the chief executive's movements, and to keep up with them, as it is that of the secret service. So quickly does the news spread, that even if, as sometimes happens, it is 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon before the president decides to go to the play, he is likely to find two or three ambassadors occupying boxes and army and navy officers, legation attaches, congressmen, senators, etc., filling many of the orchestra chairs. Perhaps he thinks that his friends and inveterate theatregoers, perhaps, being a gentleman of almost human intelligence, he has guessed that many officials have permanent instructions at the box offices of the leading theatres to hold certain seats for them on such nights as he chooses to attend.

There is also plenty of excitement among the official family of the playhouse, and everybody, from the proprietor down to the smallest program boy, bears a little added weight of responsibility.

Secret service men have the entire audience under surveillance and are scattered throughout the auditorium during the performance.

The curtain is held until the chief executive is in his box, and he is usually—designedly—late.

The company is on its mettle, and frequently, in the more frivolous pieces, gags and songs aimed particularly at the august gentleman in the box are hurriedly rehearsed.

All of the presidents within the memory of the present generation have been theatregoers, though President Wilson has not been a regular attendant since the death of Mrs. Wilson. Times have changed since Lincoln, after a particularly wearing day, used to stroll into one of the theatres informally—just he and little Tad, perhaps—and stand in the rear of the auditorium just long enough for a hearty laugh, after which he

would go back to the White House, his strength renewed for the grinding anxieties of the night. Grant also attended informally. Hayes went very little, the unfortunate cloud that hung over his presidency making him sensitive about unnecessary appearances in public.

It was not until Arthur's administration that the presidential theatre-going began to take on the character of an official function. This was partly due to the fact that Arthur's tastes were for pomp and ceremony, and also to the public realization of the necessity of safeguarding the president in all his comings and goings. Lincoln had been tagged around much more than he liked by guards and attendants. But that was distinctly a wartime precaution, and the tragedy of Ford's Theatre was regarded as merely the final tragedy of the four tragic years. It was not until the assassination of President Garfield that the fact that the president of these United States was liable to murderous attack even in time of peace, was forced home.

McKinley's death proved the necessity for an even closer watch over the person of the president, and made it more than ever obvious that the peril had nothing to do with personality, but was due to his position as chief executive. So that nowadays the president's theatregoings are carefully watched over, as are all his actions. So much so that if, in a moment of revolt, he gives the secret service the slip and gets out by himself, there is consternation at the White House until he is located or returns.

The presidential theatregoing in Washington is rather different from a presidential theatregoing in any other city where he may be visiting. There is a theory in Washington that when the president is off duty he is a private citizen. When he is visiting some other city he is never for a moment "off duty." And even in Washington the theory is only half applied. There is no flourish of trumpets about his public appearances in Washington. The squad of mounted police that would be his escort if he went to the theatre in New York, Philadelphia, Boston or Chicago, or any other large city, is conspicuously lacking. His theatregoing in the national capital is made as unostentatious as possible.

World's Largest Pharmacy.

The largest pharmacy in the world is not to be found in this country, but in Moscow. It goes by the name of the "Old Nikolska Pharmacy," for it was established more than two centuries ago. The present immense quarters were especially constructed for the business when it was acquired in 1833 by the father of the present manager.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Superior Court of the County of San Mateo, State of California.

In the Matter of the Estate of Yashar Nure, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, H. G. Plymire, administrator of the estate of Yashar Nure, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four (4) months after the first publication of this notice, to said administrator at the office of Messrs. Ross & Ross, First National Bank Building, Redwood City, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the county of San Mateo, State of California.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1915.

H. G. PLYMIRE,

Administrator of the Estate of Yashar Nure, Deceased.

Ross & Ross, Attorneys for Administrator.

First Publication in The Enterprise, January 9, 1915. 1-9-5t

SUMMONS.

In the Superior Court of the County of San Mateo, State of California.

Hazle Manning, Plaintiff, vs. Edward Manning, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of San Mateo, State of California, and the complaint filed in said County of San Mateo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Edward Manning, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the County of San Mateo, State of California, and answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within said county; if served elsewhere within thirty days.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to so appear and answer, the plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the complaint as arising upon contract, or will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of San Mateo, State of California, this 13th day of June, A. D. 1914.

[Seal] J. E. McCurdy, Attorney for Plaintiff.

1-16-10t

South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.

FOUNDERS OF THE CITY OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

THE SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY designed in its original plan to make of South San Francisco a great manufacturing center. With that object in view, it originally purchased 3500 acres of land in San Mateo County, on the bay front, five miles south of the City of San Francisco. Since the original purchase, the company has added greatly to its holdings by the purchase of large tracts of adjoining lands, giving to it a perfect environment for the complete development of a great manufacturing city.

The faith which this Company had in its enterprise has been manifest to everyone by the large expenditure it has made in the development of this property. Every foundation which goes to make a perfect condition for manufacture has been already solidly installed, and

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

is a rapidly growing city; it is a railroad terminal; it is on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and accessible to all railroads; has deep water communication; owns and operates for its industries a railroad connecting with the Southern Pacific and the water front; has electric street car service from factory to town, and direct to San Francisco; has an Electric Light and Power Company; owns an independent Water Works, and has an abundance of fresh water for factory and house; has wharves and docks; a perfect sewerage system; a Bank and a Town Hall; and a population of over 3000 people; an extensive and fine residence district, where everyone may secure lands at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

FACTORY SITES

can be obtained from the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company on most reasonable terms.

South San Francisco is on the main lines of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and forty passenger trains per day connect it with the outside world.

Many industries are already established here, chief of which are the Western Meat Company, the Wool Pullery, the Soap Works, the Steiger Pottery Works, the W. P. Fuller & Co. Paint Works, the South San Francisco Lumber and Supply Company, the Pacific Coast Steel Company, the Pacific Car and Equipment Company, the Standard Corrugated Pipe Works, the Shaw Batcher Pipe Works, Enterprise Foundry and Prest-o-Lite Works. The Meese-Gottfried Machinery Company of San Francisco and the American Marble and Mosaic Company have purchased land and will soon operate. South San Francisco is plainly destined to fulfill all that its promoters had hoped.

For Manufacturing Purposes, South San Francisco Has No Equal on San Francisco Bay

PARTIES DESIRING LOCATIONS SHOULD APPLY TO

W. J. MARTIN, Land Agent, South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.

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It will make your friends wonder how you get that nice, rich, savory crust they somehow cannot bake. Be generous. Give them the secret. Tell them about Califene, the new shortening that makes every baking day cheerful. Be sure they remember the name Califene, made in South San Francisco and sold everywhere in California.

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Western Meat Company

THE ENTERPRISE

Published every Saturday by the
Enterprise Publishing Co.
E. I. Woodman, Manager.

Entered at the Postoffice at South San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter, December 19, 1895.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One Year, in advance.....\$2.00
Six Months " 1.00
Three Months " 50

Office on Linden Avenue, near Bank

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1915.

1915		FEBRUARY						1915	
S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6			
7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
21	22	23	24	25	26	27			
28									

"BEEFSTEAK BILL" MARKT VICTIM OF TOADSTOOLS

William Markt, who won the sobriquet of "Beefsteak Bill" because of his partiality for steaks, nearly became a martyr to the cause of high living Wednesday night.

Markt dined at a downtown restaurant in San Francisco and, as usual, ordered beefsteak. He had it bordelaised with mushrooms. At least, he ordered mushrooms. He ate heartily and returned to his room in the Hotel Argonaut, where he was taken violently ill.

Dr. V. C. Thomas labored all night to save his patient. His diagnosis was that "Beefsteak Bill" was suffering from toadstool poisoning.

Markt was pronounced out of danger Thursday night.

A customer of a well-known San Francisco real estate firm had his eyes cruelly opened to his lost opportunities when he undertook to secure a business location this week through his real estate brokers on Linden avenue. We don't want to mention any names, but his comments to Fred Cunningham are certainly interesting: "Why, I have had my eye on this place for some time and I just concluded that now was the time to buy, but I can't find anybody who wants to sell. I never saw so many people on a single street who absolutely refuse to put a price of any kind on their holdings as the owners of business lots on Linden avenue."

An important announcement concerning the employment of John F. Mager as lot salesman appears in another column. This move marks the beginning of real estate activity in South San Francisco. Anybody who knows conditions here realizes that this step is more than timely, for no city of its size in California has brighter prospects than has South San Francisco.

George A. Hensley reports for the week ending to-day, sales in old Baden townsite to the amount of \$30,000. Read his literature and learn the reason for the demand. It is all based on the solid industrial foundations of South San Francisco.

"But, Peter, you should be grateful that you were saved from drowning and not cry like that."

"Yes, but here come my aunts, and now I'll be kissed all the afternoon."

"Solomon, you know, was considered the wisest man on earth."

"Yes. His wives probably kept him informed concerning all that was going on."

Beefsteak Bill—Auto bus line from South San Francisco to county line on Bay Shore highway. Tickets, 25 cents round trip. Phone Mission 4136. Gasoline, oils and auto supplies for sale. Auto repair shop, 4650 San Bruno avenue. Advt.

LINCOLN DAY AT SCHOOLS

Lincoln Day exercises were held in the local grammar school building yesterday afternoon.

George E. Britton, principal of the high school, called the meeting to order and presented those who took part.

E. E. Cunningham delivered the address on "Lincoln as a Man of God." George B. McDonald told several interesting anecdotes and recited a poem. Both gentlemen are veterans of the Civil War. Rev. C. N. Bertels made a few remarks on patriotism and Lincoln's love of the brotherhood of man.

These numbers were interspersed by a splendid rendition of "Lincoln's Gettysburg Address" by Miss Raffaelli and "Paul Revere's Ride" in unison by the school children, which attracted considerable favorable comment.

The exercises closed with a short address by Principal Britton.

The address delivered by Mr. Cunningham follows:

Mr. Principal Britton, Teachers and Pupils of the South San Francisco Public Schools:

The Grand Army of the Republic makes a special detail from the ranks of its veterans for this day, and sends them out two and two, into every schoolhouse of the land, to speak to the school children about Abraham Lincoln, and to teach in these nurseries of the nation, undying love of our country.

In sending out its old veterans to the public schools on Lincoln Day, the Grand Army has intrusted them with a sacred duty, in the discharge of which from year to year these old soldiers have come to regard the day as the happiest day of all the year, and their visits to the schools not merely a duty, but a cherished privilege as well.

On this day one year ago, you were told something about the life of Abraham Lincoln. You listened to a wonderful story of a poor boy, born in a log cabin, who without schools or teachers, made his way unaided, from a humble cabin to the White House, to the highest place in the land, as president of this great republic, who, "wise and steadfast in the strength of God," through those perilous years of civil war earned the title of "Savior of his country." The purpose of that story was to show you the great mind and heart, of the greatest man our country has produced in all its history.

You know about Abraham Lincoln's greatness, but I want you to know that he was as good, as he was great.

You have heard, too, about his goodness, for all the world calls him good; that he was honest, truthful, tender-hearted, and kind, but these words do not express the full measure nor the quality of his goodness, for he was all this and much more. Abraham Lincoln was a good man as a man of God is good. He believed in God, in a living God. He believed in God's providence, and that He intervenes in the affairs of men.

Like the patriarchs and prophets of old, Abraham Lincoln took counsel of God and asked Him for guidance and aid. He asked the people at divers times to join in thanksgiving to God for His bounties and to humble themselves before Him in prayer and penance for the sins of the nation.

To show you this is true, Lincoln himself shall speak to you. These are his own words, taken from his proclamation of a national fast day, issued March 30, 1863:

"We have been the recipients of the choicest bounties of heaven. We have been preserved, these many years, in peace and prosperity. We have grown in numbers, wealth, and power as no other nation has ever grown; but we have forgotten God. We have forgotten the gracious hand which preserved us in peace, and multiplied, enriched, and strengthened us; and we have vainly imagined, in the deceitfulness of our hearts, that all these blessings were produced by some superior wisdom and virtue of our own. Intoxicated with unbroken success, we have become too self-sufficient to feel the necessity of redeeming and preserving grace, too

proud to pray to the God that made us. It behooves us, then, to humble ourselves before the offended Power, to confess our national sins, and to pray for clemency and forgiveness."

In his inaugural address, he says: "Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity, and a firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land, are still competent to adjust, in the best way, all our present difficulty."

In opening his first annual message to congress he says: "In the midst of unprecedented political troubles we have cause of great gratitude to God for unusual good health and most abundant harvests."

He closes the same message with these words: "With a reliance on Providence all the more firm and earnest, let us proceed in the great task which events have developed upon us."

His second inaugural is an invocation to God. It contains the following sublime passage: "The Almighty has His own purposes. Woe unto the world because of offenses! for it must be that offenses come, but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh. If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offenses which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both north and south this terrible war, as the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope—fervently do we pray—that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, 'The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'"

Upon the eve of emancipation, when a committee urged emancipation without delay, Lincoln replied: "Whatever shall appear to be God's will I will do."

At the cabinet meeting, held to consider the issuance of the proclamation of emancipation, Secretary Chase, who sat next to President Lincoln, understood the president to say, that he had promised God to do it.

After the meeting when Mr. Chase asked the president if his understanding was correct, Mr. Lincoln replied: "Yes, I made a solemn vow before God, that if General Lee was driven out of Pennsylvania, I would crown the result, by proclaiming freedom to the slaves."

All the world has read Lincoln's Gettysburg address. It is an English classic, a model for orators everywhere. Hundreds of American school-boys have memorized and recited it.

Politicians of all parties love to quote the phrase from its closing sentence: "Government of the people, by the people, and for the people," for these seek the applause of men only.

How much grander is Lincoln's complete sentence, placing God over the people. It is in these words: "That we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Without the learning of the schools, Abraham Lincoln grew in knowledge and wisdom, and self-taught, gained

world-wide fame as orator and statesman.

Without the aid of the Church he came to the knowledge of God, not self-taught, but taught of God.

He had a tender heart, in a rough and angular body, and was loved of men. He had a tender conscience, in a pure and reverent soul, and was loved of God. You understand the heart is the vital organ of the body, that when the heart ceases to beat, the body dies. So it is with the soul. Conscience is the heart of the soul. When conscience dies the soul is lost. Abraham Lincoln believed in God. He believed, as you know, in free government, in a government of the people, under God.

This great republic is a government under God. From its very foundation, this government has recognized God.

Every president, from George Washington to Woodrow Wilson, has every year proclaimed a "Day of Thanksgiving." A day when the nation thanks God for the bounties and blessings of the year.

In like manner, every governor in every state of the union, proclaims annually a "Thanksgiving Day."

Every day while congress is in session, in both houses, a man of God offers up prayer to God for congress and for our country.

We should all be thankful that we do not live in a Godless country, for a country and government without God is, like a soul without conscience, doomed to be lost. Inasmuch as government under God is thus recognized at our national and state capitals, I feel that I cannot offend in speaking of Him as I have spoken to-day, in this American public school. I have spoken thus in discharge of my duty to my country and to the grand order of which I am a humble member. I have spoken thus, that you may come to love your country more and better. All men love home and country instinctively; even the lower animals have an attachment for their dwelling place; but you boys and girls, you American school children, should love your country with a broader, deeper and higher love, for you are to be the future rulers of our country. May you come to love our country as Abraham Lincoln loved it.

May your love of country become a love "under God," an ascending love; a love like the ladder of the angels in Jacob's dream, resting upon earth and reaching heaven.

Following is a copy of the poem recited by Mr. McDonald. It is entitled "Enlisted," and was written by Eliza Calvert Hall at the time of the breaking out of the Spanish-American War:

I fought under Lee and Stonewall
And I hated the Yankees like sin,
But gimme my uniform, Sergeant,
I'm goin' to fight agin.

I took out my old gray clothes last night,
I thought of the days they were new,
And I looked through the holes in the left-hand sleeve,
Where a minie ball went through.

And I heard the band play Dixie—
By God! I heard every note—
And I thought of Manassas and Shiloh,
And a lump came up in my throat.

And I said: Go back to that old oak chest,
There ain't no more service for you:
I'm goin' to fight on the side that's right,
And I am going to wear the blue.

There's just one thought in every

heart,
One word in every mouth;
For things is all got twisted around,
And there ain't no North nor South.

I never thought it would come to this,
It's strange, but I reckon it's true;
For it's one Country and one Flag,
And we're all wearing the blue.

FRATERNAL DIRECTORY.

South City Lodge, No. 832, L. O. O. M., meets in Metropolitan Hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers welcome.
Chas. H. Woodman, Dictator.
Henry Veit, Secretary.

Court Violet, No. 1453, Independent Order of Foresters, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. in Metropolitan Hall. CHAS. MERCKS, Chief Ranger. AUG. ELIASSEN, Secretary.

Francis Drake Lodge No. 376, F. & A. M., meets at Metropolitan Hall first Friday every month for stated meetings.
E. N. Brown, Master.
H. F. Mingleford, Secretary.

South San Francisco Lodge No. 850, The Fraternal Brotherhood, meets every second and fourth Mondays in Lodge Hall.
Dora Harder, President.
Clara Broner, Secretary.

Tippecanoe Tribe No. 111, I. O. R. M., meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock in Metropolitan Hall. Visiting brothers welcome.
J. A. Riordan, Sachem.
G. E. Kiessling, Chief of Records.

South City Aerie No. 1473, F. O. E., meets every Tuesday evening in Metropolitan Hall at 8 p. m.
Geo. E. Kiessling, Worthy President.
Geo. A. Neese, Secretary.
Visiting brothers welcome.

San Mateo Lodge No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' P. and B. A., meets every first and third Monday in the Lodge Hall, at 7:30 p. m.
Peter Lind, President.
J. E. Sullivan, Secretary.

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Granulated Sugar, 18 lbs.....\$1.00
Pine Ham, per lb.....18c
Picnic Ham, per lb.....15c
Best Fresh Ranch Eggs, per doz.....30c
Royal Taste Flour, per sack.....\$1.75
Large can Yellow Free Peaches, per can10c
Large can California Apricots, per can10c
Getz's Best Tomatoes, 2 cans.....25c
Getz's Best Chili Tomatoes, 2 cans.....25c
Carnation Milk, 2 cans.....15c
Van Camp's Pork and Beans, 3 cans.....25c

THE HUB

SOUTH CITY TAILORING CO.

CHAS. GUIDI, Prop.

We do steam and dry cleaning for ladies and gents. Ladies' steam cleaning, \$2.00; gents' steam cleaning, \$1.50. Ladies' and gents' dry cleaning, \$1.00. Work carefully and promptly done.

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Curis Bros.

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Are You Ready for the Fair?

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Men's Suits and Overcoats made to order, over 500 spring and summer patterns to choose from.

We do cleaning and pressing.

The Metropolitan Toggery

Corner Grand and Linden Aves.

South San Francisco

At the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876 (many of the readers of this paper will recall it) there appeared among the exhibits a little glass bulb containing a wire which when attached to electricity emitted light. That was the beginning of what we know today as electric lighting so common in every household everywhere.

From that very small beginning there has come development in electric lighting undreamed of by the inventor of the first carbon lamp.

The highest development will be lighting of the Exposition at San Francisco by the multi-colored searchlights. These will be the marvel of the age.

What the next Exposition will show no one now can say.

At the Exposition at St. Louis they offered a hundred thousand dollars to anyone in a flying machine who would fly around a given course.

The offer was not taken—

The flying machine was such a crude affair that no one dared venture very far away from the ground.

The flying machine is now a practicable working unit of the armies of Europe.

At the St. Louis Exposition an automobile was exhibited and it was looked upon as a plaything for rich men.

No one ever dreamed of the practicable development of the utilization of motive power in that form—for a "jitney bus" for instance.

At the St. Louis Exposition—it was only eleven years ago—there were no moving pictures.

That device had not yet been worked out.

Today moving pictures are educating millions of people. Moving pictures will be shown in most of the buildings at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

Moving pictures will be used to illustrate the resources—the habits and the customs of the peoples of the nations strange to us.

A very small percentage of the population up to very recent years ever had the opportunity of seeing the great plays presented on the stage.

They couldn't afford the money and the greatest plays were only presented in the big cities. Now the moving picture camera presents the dramatization by the foremost actors in every village.

For the small sum of two bits you can sit in a comfortable air cushion chair in THE REGENT at San Mateo where the atmosphere and the surroundings are sanitary and the conditions conducive to the enjoyment of the plays presented by these great actors before the moving-picture camera.

There was a time when only a few could read or write. They were mostly the priests of the day.

All others were ignorant of everything except what they had heard. Information was passed from mouth to ear.

Then came the transmission of information by pictures—then by writing and afterwards printing by movable types. But it took hundreds of years for the great majority of people to be educated so that they could enjoy what was printed.

Now we go back to original things in that we show by pictures—which is the universal language—the historical events which have made for the development of the ages and all these things characterized by the greatest actors before the camera for the benefit of old and young—and rich and poor—alike—probably the one thing which brings the most delight—

FRATERNAL ORDERS

(By George W. Hagedorn.)

L. O. F.

Once a year the Independent Order of Foresters have what is known as "Presentation Day" all over the world. Tuesday evening at Metropolitan Hall, Past Chief Ranger Frank Murray was presented with a beautiful gold jewel inlaid with rubies, the emblem of the order. This came as a surprise to P. C. R. Murray, and was the first time Court Violet celebrated the event. Visiting brothers from Golden Gate Court were on hand and speechmaking was plentiful.

The entertainment committee announced their grand ball, to be held St. Patrick's night, March 17th. Decorations appropriate for the occasion will be furnished and a good time will be had. The Foresters' Frisco Boosters' Club announce a very large gathering of brothers and companions at the P. P. I. E., and South San Francisco will no doubt see many visitors.

Social service work of fraternalism uplifts and upbuilds a community and protects the young from evil influences.

GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Services for Quinquagesima Sunday:

Sunday school, 10 a. m.

Morning prayer and sermon at 11 o'clock. Text, St. John x:10: "I came that they may have life, and have it abundantly."

The following hymns will be sung: 616. "He leadeth me! oh, blessed thought!"

Oh, words with heavenly comfort fraught!

Whate'er I do, where'er I be, Still 'tis God's hand that leadeth me."

37. "Great God, what do I see and hear!"

The end of things created."

485. "I love Thy Kingdom, Lord, The house of Thine abode, The Church our blest Redeemer saved."

With His own precious blood."

359. "In the Cross of Christ I glory, Towering o'er the wrecks of time;

All the light of sacred story Gathers round its head sublime."

Offertory solo by Roscoe Corley.

Collect for the Day.

O Lord, Who hast taught us that all our doings without charity are nothing worth; send Thy Holy Ghost, and pour into our hearts that most excellent gift of charity, the very bond of peace and of all virtues, without which whatsoever liveth is counted dead before Thee. Grant this for Thine only Son Jesus Christ's sake. Amen.

The Gospel for the Day.

St. Luke xviii:31: "Then Jesus took unto Him the twelve, and said unto them, Behold, we go up to Jerusalem, and all things that are written by the prophets concerning the Son of Man shall be accomplished. For He shall be delivered unto the Gentiles, and shall be mocked, and spitefully entreated, and spitted on; and they shall scourge Him, and put Him to death: and the third day He shall rise again. And they understood none of these things: and this saying was hid from them, neither

the most amusement—the most pleasure—and surely the most information to the greatest number of people is the photo-play.

You will have the advantage of seeing it in its highest development under the most favorable conditions at THE REGENT in San Mateo beginning on April 12th next. To assure yourself of a seat on one of the openings nights or at an opening matinee you had best buy your tickets in advance.

The Peninsula Investment Co.
Room 10, Coleman Building
San Mateo
Advertisement.

HENRY FORD.

Millionaire Manufacturer Who Has Plan to Save Convicts.



Photo by American Press Association.

CONDENSED WAR NEWS

BERLIN.—The Reichstag will meet on March 10th, it was announced.

ROME.—Count Rossi, Mayor of Turin, has been recalled to the colors. Although he might have availed himself of the exemption privilege because of his position, he has resumed his post as a lieutenant in the Alpine troops.

VENICE.—It is reported from Vienna that the commandant at Prague has suspended the publication of two Czech newspapers, on a charge of publishing articles condemning the war and making disrespectful utterances regarding the Emperor.

BERLIN.—Official announcement was made that international central committees have undertaken to furnish relief for the civil population of those parts of Russian Poland occupied by the Germans. The cost of administration, the announcement says, will be borne by the Rockefeller Foundation.

LILLE (France).—German army surgeons have held a conference here relative to tetanus, which has become very prevalent among the German wounded. Papers were read to show that the earth in this region is infected with tetanus germ, like Upper Alsace, and that even the slightest contact of wounds with the earth is dangerous.

LONDON.—With the German and Russian Emperors as eyewitnesses, the armies of Russia and Germany are still contending for the position which protects the Polish capital at Warsaw from the invaders. The Russian Emperor has been at Russian headquarters for several days, and the German report says that the German Emperor has joined his generals and has actually visited some of the troops in their trenches.

ROME.—Pourparlers are proceeding between the neutral powers concerning the attitude to be taken toward the German blockade of the British Isles, it is stated here. No definite decision has been reached, it is said, as to

knew they the things which were spoken. And it came to pass that as they came nigh unto Jericho, a certain blind man sat by the wayside begging; and hearing the multitude pass by, he asked what it meant. And they told him, that Jesus of Nazareth passeth by. And he cried, saying, Jesus, Thou Son of David, have mercy on me. And they which went before rebuked him, that he should hold his peace: but he cried so much the more, Thou Son of David, have mercy on me. And Jesus stood, and commanded that he should be brought unto Him: and when he was come near, He asked him, saying, What wilt thou that I shall do unto thee? And he said, Lord, that I may receive my sight. And Jesus said unto him, Receive thy sight: thy faith hath saved thee. And immediately he received his sight, and followed Him, glorifying God: and all the people, when they saw it, gave praise unto God."

Adults' Bible Class.

Meets every Wednesday evening in Guild Hall. Leader, Nelson Smith. The present subject of study is the Gospel according to St. John. All are welcome.

whether protests will be made; or if there are protests, whether they will have the same character or differ according to the importance of the interests of the neutral countries which are considered threatened.

WASHINGTON.—Representative Hobson of Alabama introduced a resolution calling upon the State Department for any information it might have concerning the demands Japan is reported to have made upon China, and asking whether these demands, if enforced, would imperil the open-door policy or the integrity of China. Hobson said Japan's attitude toward China was of more significance than any other event of the war.

OTTAWA.—A drastic war taxation measure was proclaimed in the Canadian Parliament by W. T. White, Minister of Finance. Bank circulation and the business of loan fire insurance companies are taxed. A stamp tax is applied to business and banking transactions, to railway and steamship tickets, telegraph and cable messages, letters, wines and patent medicines. There is a customs tariff increase covering all imports now dutiable and the free list of imports is virtually wiped out. There will be no income tax.

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TO MAKE ROOM FOR OUR SPRING GOODS

\$1.50	Ladies' White Lawn Waists	\$1.00
\$1.00	" " " "	75c
\$1.50	" House Dresses	\$1.25
\$1.25	" " " "	98c
\$1.50	" Long Kimonos	\$1.15
50c	" Short " "	39c
75c	" Flannelette Nightgowns	59c
50c	" Black Silk Hose	35c
25c	" " Hose, Onyx Brand	19c
\$10	Men's Overcoats	\$6.50
\$2.50	" Worsteds Pants	\$1.95
\$2.50	" Hats (broken sizes)	\$1.50
\$4.00	" Rubber Rain Coats	\$2.95
\$3.00	" Long Oilskin Coats (Gold Seal Brand)	\$2.45
\$5.50	" Long Rubber Boots	\$4.75
\$1.25	" Flannel Shirts	\$1.00

Other Articles for Children at Clearing Prices

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Do you know that South San Francisco real estate is the best investment in California to-day? Buy a few lots now and you will soon be in the well-to-do class. See us about building. We can save you money.

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"THE SUNSET LIMITED"

The Ideal Trip for This Time of Year

Through Standard Sleepers and through personally conducted Tourist Sleepers.

Through Los Angeles and Southern California and the Cotton Fields of the South.

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

South San Francisco RAILROAD TIME TABLE

September, 1914.

BAY SHORE CUTOFF.

NORTHBOUND TRAINS LEAVE

6:08 a. m.
(Except Sunday)
7:01 a. m.
(Except Sunday)
7:16 a. m.
7:42 a. m.
(Except Sunday)
8:03 a. m.
(Except Sunday)
8:44 a. m.
(Except Sunday)
9:23 a. m.
9:53 a. m.
11:28 a. m.
1:42 p. m.
3:42 p. m.
5:14 p. m.
5:32 p. m.
7:28 p. m.
8:28 p. m.
(Except Saturday and Sunday)
11:32 p. m.
(Saturday and Sunday)

SOUTHBOUND TRAINS LEAVE

6:47 a. m.
7:17 a. m.
(Except Sunday)
8:28 a. m.
10:58 a. m.
11:58 a. m.
1:37 p. m.
3:17 p. m.
4:36 p. m.
5:24 p. m.
(Except Sunday)
5:58 p. m.
6:25 p. m.
(Except Sunday)
6:46 p. m.
8:28 p. m.
9:47 p. m.
12:02 p. m.
(Theatre Train)

POST OFFICE.

Post Office open from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays, 8 a. m. to 9 a. m. Money order office open from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. Mails leave Post Office twenty minutes before trains.

MAILS DISPATCHED.

South, 6:47 a. m.
North, 8:04 a. m.
South, 11:57 a. m.
North, 12:13 p. m.
South, 2:26 p. m.
North, 3:42 p. m.
North, 7:03 p. m.

MAILS RECEIVED.

North, 6:02 a. m.
North, 11:57 a. m.
South, 12:13 p. m.
North, 2:26 p. m.
South, 3:42 p. m.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

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NEGROES IN ARMS UNDER U. S. FLAG

One hundred years ago the first colored troops who ever served in the army of the United States won the commendation of General Jackson in the battles in and around New Orleans. It was there that a small part of the regular army, the militia of several of the southwestern states, and two detachments of colored troops won the final engagement which drove the invaders from the shores of that portion of the country.

January 21st General Jackson read an address to each of the commands which had taken part in the battles, reviewing the campaign, and saying of the engagement of January 8th that the loss of the enemy was more than 3000 while the American loss was but thirteen—"a wonderful interposition of heaven! An unexampled event in the history of war!" General Jackson characterizes the event.

In his general orders of January 21st, prior to breaking camp, says James Croggan in the Washington Star, General Jackson complimented the various regiments and commands saying of the two bodies of colored volunteers: "They have not disappointed the hopes that were formed of their courage and perseverance in the performance of their duty. Majors Lacoste and Daquin, who commanded them, have deserved well of their country."

Rewards Held Up.

Yet, although these colored troops were commended for their coolness and bravery under fire, especially in the memorable engagement of December 23d when they were attached to Coffee's brigade, which opened the series of battles, recognition for their services, by way of pension and bounty, was withheld for several years after their discharge from the service, and then was granted only after an opinion had been given by William Wirt, attorney-general of the United States at that time, that they might legally be so recompensed.

When the colored troops enlisted the act of congress of December 24, 1811, provided a bounty of \$16, with three months' pay and a grant of sixteen acres of land to those who had served five years, the same amount of land to the heirs of those killed in battle, and the same amount of land to the heirs of those who had died in the service after having served five years. The act of January 11, 1812, carried like provisions, and the act of December 10, 1814, again carried the provisions, except that the amount of land granted was doubled. After the colored troops were mustered out, application was made in their behalf for recognition under these acts, especially for the bounty of 320 acres of land, but it was not until 1823 that their claims were recognized.

Jackson Praised Troops.

This apathy and long delay ensued notwithstanding the fact that under date of December 27, 1814, General Jackson had reviewed the first engagement in a report in which he spoke highly of the men of color attached to Coffee's brigade. He said in this engagement a number of prisoners were taken, and the British loss was about 100. On the night of the 23d of December, in the engagement below New Orleans, the British left 100 killed and 230 wounded, their loss in prisoners taken making their total loss that night about 400.

Again, reporting on the battle of January 8th, General Jackson said that the enemy advanced in two strong columns, and that "they were received with a firmness which defeated all their hopes. For upward of an hour the firing was incessant, but the enemy at length fled in confusion from the field, their losses including General Sir Edward Pakenham." Under date of January 19th General Jackson informed the war department that the enemy had decamped, leaving eighty of their wounded and fourteen pieces of heavy artillery, and that he believed Louisiana was then "clear."

Attorney-General's Opinion.

It was to J. C. Calhoun, then secretary of war, that William Wirt, then attorney-general, wrote under date of March 27, 1823, declaring that it was not, in his opinion, in the power of

the government to deny the colored troops and their heirs the emoluments of their service in the army. Mr. Wirt's letter is as follows:

"Sir: Had I been called on a priori to give a construction to the several acts of congress, which are the subject of Mr. Cutting's letters of the 21st of May, 1821, and 30th of January, 1823, of Major Charles J. Nourse's of the 20th of January, 1823, and of Mr. W. J. Murray's of the 22d of December, 1822, I should have had no hesitation in expressing the opinion that it was not the intention of congress to incorporate negroes and people of color with the army, and more than with the militia of the United States. But the acts of congress, under which this body of people of color are understood to have been raised during the late war, uses no other terms of description as to the recruits other than they shall be 'effective, able-bodied men' (act 24th December, 1811), 'for completing the existing military establishment,' and act 11th January, 1812, 'to raise an additional military force' of 'free, effective, able-bodied men' (act December 10, 1814), 'making further provision for filling the ranks of the army of the United States.'

All Requirements Fulfilled.

"As either of these descriptions was satisfied by the persons of color, in question; as the recruiting officers, who were quoad hoc the agents of the United States, recruited these persons on a contract for the pay and bounty stipulated by law, as the officers of government recognize them as a part of the army, by their regular returns of this corps, who received, till the close of the war, the same pay and rations with other troops, were subject to the same military law and performed the same military services, it seems to me that a practical construction has been given to the law in this particular, from which it is not in the power of the government justly to depart.

"I think, therefore, that they ought to receive the promised land bounty. But, without some further and more explicit declaration of the purpose of congress, I would not recommend a repetition of such contracts on any future occasion on laws worded like those under consideration; by which I mean, not merely the three laws which I have cited, but the whole military system of the United States, militia included."

HUNTING APACHES.

Indian fighting is a thing of the past now, but we must remember that it was only about a generation ago that General Custer and his men were surrounded and massacred by redskins. There is an old ordnance sergeant at one of the Atlantic coast forts who was a youngster in the ranks of the regular army in those days and passed a good many years on the plains, where Indian fighting was the order of the day. He tells yarns about his experiences, some of them bloodcurdling, some simply amazing. Here is one of the latter class:

The Apaches were the worst varmints we had to deal with, and we were more afraid of them than any other savages. They were more treacherous, more merciless and practiced more deceptive methods than any other tribe with which I had the honor to exchange shots. When we were hunting them we were more sure that they weren't hunting us. Any man going to a spring for water, dropping out of the ranks to cool off or in any wise going off by himself was liable to be taken in, and so noiselessly that the rest of the command wouldn't know anything about it until he was missed and some one would be sent back to find him dead and scalped.

One time when we were after a party of Apaches, not knowing when they would turn on us in the middle of the night, or, more likely, just before dawn, we made preparations that would let us know of their coming. Our commander had taken the precaution to bring along some barbed wire fencing, and after getting into camp, before turning in under our blankets, we fenced ourselves in. Of course we didn't expect to keep off the red devils with a wire fence, especially when we weren't helping

the latter with lead. All we hoped for was a few moments' delay, long enough, you know, to grab our rifles and get on our feet.

We bivouacked one evening on a hillside so situated that we couldn't very well be taken on the flank, and instead of running the wire around us, we stretched it before us so that any force coming up the hill must pass over it. Though the moon was in the third quarter, the night, being cloudy, was quite dark. The Apaches were so sly that in order to get a warning of their coming we hung all the tin plates, tin cans—anything, in fact, that would rattle—on the wire.

I was listening then for all I was worth for the slightest sound that would indicate the presence of an enemy.

I had to take it out in listening, for I couldn't see anything unless it was above the sky line. The moon passed a thin space in the clouds just as I heard a tinkle away down at the other end of the fence. Peering in that direction I saw something white. I didn't wish to make a guy of myself by firing at nothing, and I didn't wish to take any chances with Apaches about. I heard another tinkle and saw the white thing move. It seemed to be on the outer side of the fence, but in another moment it was on the inside. I had brought my rifle to my shoulder at the first sound, and, seeing that whatever it was had got in behind the fence, I let drive.

I could hear a prolonged rattle of accouterments as the line of sleeping men arose, and their rifles sounded like a modern machine gun. The field officers went hurrying about, and the company officers formed their men. In a few moments they were all standing in line ready for another volley, but the second volley was never fired. The clouds broke away from before the moon so that we could see what was going on before us, and we found there was nothing going on. No sign of an Apache appeared.

The order was given to break ranks, and within ten minutes the men were down on the ground again, most of them snoring loudly enough to keep a sentry from hearing any more tinkling tin plates. I was relieved soon after and joined the chorus.

The next morning our commander called up the guard of the night before and asked us who had fired the warning shot and at what he had fired. I confessed that I was the man and had fired at something white down at the other end of the wire fence.

"Something white!" he exclaimed contemptuously. "Did you ever know a redskin to wear anything white? No Indian, no Apache, certainly, would wear anything that could be seen on a dark night."

I was dismissed with no other reprimand than this, if it could be considered a reprimand, and went off to a campfire where my men were cooking breakfast.

"What were you men on guard firing at last night?" asked one of the men.

"Apaches," I said, putting on a bold front. "The moment I fired they skeddaddled down the hill under cover of the darkness."

"How could you see them in the dark?"

This stumped me, but further remark was unnecessary since the mystery was solved by Sergeant Conover.

"What he was firing at," he said, "was a boiled shirt of mine that I washed after we bivouacked last night and hung on the wire fence to dry. And just look at it," he added, producing the article, "It's riddled!" "Serves you right," said I, "for hanging your shirt on a means of defense."—By Dwight Norwood.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Superior Court of the County of San Mateo, State of California.

In the Matter of the Estate of Antonio Protasoni, Deceased.

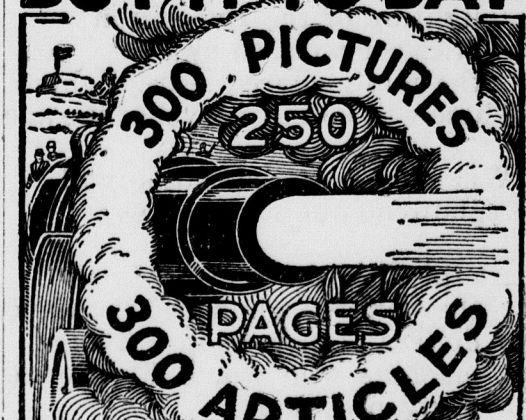
Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, H. G. Plymire, administrator of the estate of Antonio Protasoni, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four (4) months after the first publication of this notice, to said administrator at the office of Messrs. Ross & Ross, First National Bank Building, Redwood City, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the county of San Mateo, State of California.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1915.
H. G. PLYMIRE,
Administrator of the Estate of Antonio Protasoni, Deceased.

Ross & Ross, Attorneys for Administrator.

First publication in The Enterprise, February 6, 1915. 2-6-5t

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MISSING.

It was during the furious attacks on Ypres. Hundreds of thousands of Germans met hundreds of thousands of French, English and Belgians; tens of thousands of men in both armies were killed or mutilated, and there was nothing gained or lost. Whatever of romance there may have been in war during past ages was denied those who participated in this latter-day struggle. The leader, instead of waving his sword and calling on his men to follow him, either marched doggedly against the machinery of death that had been perfected under the influence of a developed civilization or stood waiting to be cut down by the same marvelous contrivances.

Curious, is it not, that the same ingenuity which produced the printing press brought forth the rapid-fire gun?

For weeks Lieutenant Adolph Trelawney, a young Englishman who had left home to enter the great contest as a soldier, faced death, not in a battle, but in a succession of battles, the one following the other in rapid succession. It had become simply an active waiting for death. Why the bolts had not already taken him he did not know.

There was one reason why Trelawney did not cling to life with the tenacity of other men. The younger son of a British peer, a match had been made for him with a girl of his own social standing. He had but just returned from the honeymoon when the war broke out. At the same time a secret was imparted to him. A woman who had wanted but had lost him took revenge upon him by telling him that his bride, at the instigation of her parents, had broken with a man whom she loved to marry him.

Trelawney was in London at the time, and, holding a commission in the army, he joined his regiment without seeing his bride before leaving for France. Several weeks passed, during which the letters he received from her were all that a husband could wish. But they were turned to bitterness by the belief that they were forgeries of feeling. The young officer glanced through them, then tore them into bits.

After one of the unsuccessful attempts of the Germans to break the British lines, a force sallied forth in pursuit. A number of jackies from the fleet had been landed and took part in the fight, occupying a position on the flank of Trelawney's regiment. The enemy were followed for a while; then they turned and drove back the allies. It was during this struggle that the missile fate had prepared for Trelawney struck him. He was left on the field where neither allies nor Germans could give him succor, for by this time both sides were back in their trenches and any one standing on the field would be a target for a thousand rifles.

Trelawney was knocked senseless. When he came to himself he lay in a pool of his own blood. His head rested on the dead body of a sergeant of his regiment, and a leg of a midshipman was thrown over his own person. His head being thus raised, the lieutenant could see the heaps of dead and dying about him. They reminded him of swaths of grain that had been cut by a scythe. Feeling something tickling the back of his hand, he looked and saw an ant crawling over it.

"Singular!" he muttered. "This insect with a brain to plan, inhabiting the same world as humans, but a far different sphere, is no more concerned in this death storm which has passed over it than that dead leaf blown along by the wind."

The leg of the midshipman was burdensome, and Trelawney made a move to get rid of it. He was unable to do so, but his efforts brought a low moan from the sailor. Then he opened his eyes and looked Trelawney in the face.

"Where are you hit?" asked Trelawney.

The sailor put his hand to his right side.

"Luckily it's not the left. You'll probably come out all right. I think I'm done for."

The two lay there near each other for a period which seemed to both interminable. The midshipman held his own while the lieutenant grew weaker.

"I say," said the latter, "I'm Tre-

lawney of the —th infantry. If you get out of this and back to England find my wife and tell her about me. I shall probably be burned, and she won't know what has become of me. You can say positively that I'm dead, for I know I shall be dead pretty soon, and say that if there is any other man who will make her happy as her husband it is my wish that she marry him without waiting for proof that she is a widow."

"I'll do it if I get back," was the reply, "but neither of us will do that."

This brief dialogue was spoken with difficulty, especially by Trelawney. After the midshipman had made the promise, with much effort he raised himself on an elbow to get a view of the surroundings.

"There's a truce," he said. "They are coming with spades and fuel to burn or to bury us."

He glanced at Trelawney and saw that he had closed his eyes and gave no sign of life.

"He was right," mused the sailor. "He'll either be burned or buried and that pretty soon. Not much time to spare for the dead. There'll be a new crop before long. Hope they won't begin before they get me. Here comes a Red Cross man."

* * * * *

At a country place in England a bride whose husband was fighting in France sat trying to pass the hours embroidering. She had tried reading, but, though her eyes passed over the words, her mind refused to receive them. She had therefore resorted to working with her hands while her thoughts were with the dreadful slaughter going on in France. While thus occupied the butler entered with the morning mail, including newspapers from London.

The lady seized both and, glancing hastily at the superscription of the letters, tossed them on a table, then tore off the covering of one of the newspapers. Turning over the pages, she came to one, every column of which was filled with names. With wildly beating heart she ran her eye down the column till she came to a list under the caption of "—th infantry." Among the officers reported missing she saw the name of Trelawney.

While to learn that a soldier was missing left room for a ray of hope, the inference was that he had been buried or burned as unknown. Mrs. Trelawney had read of the fight during which her husband had disappeared, but had not learned that prisoners were taken on either side. Now with the list of casualties before her she knew that there were many chances that her husband had been killed and his body had received no more individual treatment than a spear of wheat cut down.

A month passed, when one day a card was handed to Mrs. Trelawney bearing the name of Edgar Furniss, royal navy. A young man was received breathlessly. He told the widow that he had seen her husband dead or dying, that a detachment approached for burial purposes and Red Cross workers at the same time. If Trelawney had not died he would have been taken in by the Red Cross men. Having destroyed all hope, the sailor gave the widow her husband's dying message, intimating that she should take another husband if there was any man who would make her happy.

Trelawney, when the burial and the rescue parties came along, was left by the latter for dead, and before there was time for the former to attend to him the truce ended. He lay where he was till midnight, when the spirit of evil again swept the field on which he lay under the direction of powerful searchlights. This time the Germans held the field long enough to take in the wounded, and Trelawney, whom a surgeon pronounced to be still alive, was removed to the rear.

The record of the next few weeks in the officer's case was, except for frequent removals, one continuous dull life in hospitals, during which he was slowly recovering from his wound. Long before he was supposed to be well enough to be transferred to a concentration camp for prisoners of war, tired of the life he led, one evening under cover of the darkness he walked away.

A few days later Trelawney reached England, but there was little likelihood of his being recognized, for

he was the shadow of his former self. His hair had considerably whitened and a long beard had grown on his formerly clean-shaven face. Clad in khaki he appeared in the region of his former home as an invalid soldier on leave recovering from wounds. No one guessed that he was the young soldier who had so proudly marched away some months before.

Supported by a stout cane, he was walking along a road leading toward his former residence when who should drive by in a dogcart but the man who he had been told his wife had formerly refused to marry, and Trelawney saw the vehicle stop before the door where his wife was living.

The soldier had come home incognito to prove the truth or falsity of what had been told him before going to the war. On seeing what he considered a confirmation of the story he paused. Should he go away and continue dead to the world, leaving the woman he loved to be happy with the man who could best make her happy?

A man came trudging along the road whom Trelawney recognized as an old tenant of his father's. But the man did not recognize Trelawney, who entered into conversation with him, Trelawney leading him to speak of the subject nearest his heart.

"They say," said the soldier, "that the young widow who lives down the road and who lost her husband in the war in France is going to take another husband."

"Who says that?" asked the man, bristling.

"Isn't it true?"

"True? There's a man been trying to get her, and he tried to get her before she was married. But she never will marry, because her heart is with the soldier who was killed in France. She has put up a headstone on her grounds with the word 'Unknown' on it. She keeps it covered with flowers."

When Trelawney walked on he stood up straighter and made his way with less difficulty than before. The next day he sought the place where the headstone to his memory stood. While there his wife, seeing an invalid near it, came out to talk to him. She looked into his face and, despite his altered appearance, knew him at once.

Lieutenant Trelawney is now being nursed back to rugged health by a loving wife.—By F. A. Mitchell.

Five Varieties of Salmon.

Kamchatka has five varieties of salmon—chavitcha (king salmon), krasnaia (red salmon), keta (dog salmon), gorbusha (humpback salmon) and kishutch (sockeye salmon). The run of chavitcha begins about May 10th to 20th (old style) during the period of spring rains and the overflow of muddy water. They run in large schools, and the run continues for several days. The fish, which weigh twenty to twenty-five pounds, is purely a Kamchatka fish and is not found in the Okhotsk and other districts.

Easily Adjusted.

A street car inspector was watching the work of the green Irish conductor.

"Here, Foley, how is this?" he said. "You have ten passengers and only nine fares are rung up."

"Is that so?" said Foley. Then turning to the passengers he shouted. "There's wan too many av yez on this cyar. Git out o' here, wan av yez!"

Proof Positive.

The minister was dining with the Fullers and he was denouncing the new styles in dancing. Turning to the daughter of the house he asked sternly: "Do you yourself Miss Fuller, think the girls who dance these dances are right?"

"They must be," was the answer, "because I notice the girls who don't dance them are always left."

Lived Up to Its Name.

Mr. Harduppe had unexpectedly come face to face with Mr. Cutting, from whom he had frequently borrowed money.

"Er—er—what was the denomination of the bill you loaned me, Cutting?" he asked.

"Episcopalian, I guess," said Mr. Cutting; "at any rate it keeps Lent very well."

GLIMPSES OF OLD PRAGUE

After one has seen the beautiful old city of Prague with its countless points of interest, one wonders why it is that so few of our European tourists turn their steps in that direction, writes Edna Machotka Chapin in the Los Angeles Times. Surely no other city has a more fascinating history or more quaint and beautiful monuments of the middle ages. The history of Bohemia is comparatively unfamiliar to most English and American travelers, and in consequence one of the most magnificent of the old European cities is often passed by for those which are better known and better advertised. But the traveler who does pay a visit to the "hundred-towered Prague" will find himself well repaid for his trouble and will come away with some unforgettable mind-pictures and impressions.

The new section of the city, the "Neustadt," presents a brilliant and ever-varied street picture. Not only the feminine half of humanity contributes to the life and color, for the streets are full of soldiers and army officers in their striking uniforms. In fact, one is not so much impressed in European cities by the gay dresses of the women as by that of the men, for the officers are ever present and truly wonderful to behold in their faultlessly fitting and gorgeously colored regalia. And the several student factions have also each their different ribbons or caps.

Crooked Streets of Old Town.

The shops are very attractive and have as pleasing an array of wares and as well displayed as it would be possible to find anywhere. The three principal streets, Wenzelsplatz, Gaben and Ferdinand, are wide and beautiful, and one is the more impressed by them on account of the neighboring streets of the "Altstadt," or old town, which are truly a marvel of narrowness and crookedness. The unwary traveler will often wander up some much-twisted way only to find it end in a solid wall of houses from which there is apparently no exit. In a dark corner will be a low archway leading to a narrow passage underneath the houses from whence one enters on to another street. A stranger quickly loses his bearings and one cannot help thinking, as one follows the sharp turnings of the dark and high-walled streets, what lovely places they must have made for rough and unlawful deeds in the days when Prague was a center of the most noble as well as the most ignoble of Europe's bold spirits. Here in the old town one finds also the "Carolinum," the oldest university on the continent, founded by Karl IV in 1348, and somber enough with its high and gloomy walls.

From the Wenzelsplatz one follows the Ferdinand strasse down to Moldau river, which flows through the center of the city. Never shall I forget the view which burst upon me as I came abruptly on to the wide and beautiful quay. At my feet flowed the wide stream, bordered on the other side by low-hanging trees gorgeous in their autumn foliage. White buildings shone through the open spaces, mills and factories using the river power for their machines. Behind clustered the roofs and spires of the "Klein-Seite," the oldest portion of the city, and above it all, a picture never to be forgotten, rose a high hill crowned by the great clustering buildings of the Hradschin and the noble towers of the St. Vitus cathedral rising against the rosy evening sky. The Hradschin is the ancient palace of the Bohemian kings, begun by Karl IV in the early part of the fourteenth century and later renovated by Maria Theresa. No more magnificent site for a palace could possibly be found, and I stood for many minutes spellbound by the lovely picture.

Wonderful Old Bridge.

I crossed the river on the Karlsbrücke, the oldest of the seven bridges which span the Moldau, and the most beautiful. It also was built by Karl IV, and is a monument to mediaeval architecture. At intervals across the bridge are placed huge statues of saints and ancient kings, and there is also a beautiful gilded statue of the crucifixion. Candles

burned before the saints and wreaths of flowers, offerings of devout worshippers, were at their feet. The most famous of these statues is that of St. John of Nepomuk, to whose shrine come thousands of pilgrims every year.

Arriving on the other side of the Moldau one is carried back into the middle ages. The sidewalks are barely wide enough to allow a single person to pass, and the high walls of old palaces, with heavy iron doors and gargoyles grinning from the cornices, rise on every side. Here in the middle of the quarter, surrounded on every side by buildings ancient and modern, is a gem of seventeenth century architecture—the Wallenstein palace. The outside walls are plain and uninviting, and one would not believe that they inclose such handsome rooms. I walked unchallenged through the doorway and into a big square court. Here a rosy-cheeked German woman answered my summons and consented to show me the rooms which are open to the public.

View from Hradschin.

The way to Hradschin led through a tangle of narrow, twisted streets, and finally up a long flight of stone stairs, which I climbed heroically without, but I am sure there seemed to be twice that many. But I felt more than repaid for my trouble when I reached the top and turned to look at the beautiful view spread out below, at the river, and, beyond, the spires of Prague's 105 churches. The blue haze of the late afternoon shrouded the horizon, and the yellows and reds of the autumn-clad trees along the river made a brilliant spot of color in the foreground. The quaint tower on the farther side of the Kalsbrücke lay directly beneath me, to the right the handsome new Bohemian national theatre, and behind the buildings and towers of "Altstadt" and "Josefstadt" clustered in picturesque confusion.

The buildings of the palace on Hradschin are mostly empty now or reserved for the use of the palace guard, and there are comparatively few of the 440 rooms which are open to the public. My guide led the way into an immense saal, the "Tourney Hall," where the tournaments on horseback used to be held and which is said to be the largest hall in Europe. We then entered the throne room, a large, high hall with a collection of Prague student flags over the doorway. The council chamber, on the second floor, was one of the most interesting rooms in the palace.

Cathedral Is Magnificent.

After seeing several other rooms of minor interest, I left the palace buildings and went down a narrow street to the entrance to the cathedral. It is a beautiful structure in the purest French Gothic style, with five graceful towers. It was begun in 1344 by Karl IV, and even now, after six centuries, it is still unfinished. The inside is magnificent, and nearly every stone bears a history. Probably the most celebrated of its contents is the beautiful silver coffin of St. John of Nepomuk, weighing about four thousand two hundred pounds, and with a large canopy held by four life-sized silver angel figures given by Maria Theresa. The legend goes that John of Nepomuk was the father-confessor of Johanna, wife of Wenzel IV. Wenzel was jealous and suspicious of his beautiful wife, and so he tried to force John of Nepomuk to reveal to him what she had told in the confessional. This the priest refused to do, and even after long imprisonment and martyrdom remained true to his vows. Finally Wenzel in a rage had the priest's tongue torn out and his body was thrown in the Moldau. Later it was rescued, and the story says that although the rest of the saint's remains are now ashes, the tongue remains as fresh as it was in life.

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D. SWIFT & CO.
501 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

SAN BRUNO NEWS JOTTINGS

What the City Dads Are Doing.

At the meeting of the city trustees Wednesday evening, the board threshed out several matters that had been left over the two weeks past.

The bond of Marshal Rugaard was received and accepted.

The matter of the Tanforan crossing was referred to the attorney and will be taken up by the State Railroad Commission on March 8th.

An ordinance providing a system for levying, assessing and taxing the assessable property of San Bruno was received and filed, also one for peddlers, fixing the license for same at \$5 per quarter.

The health officer's salary was fixed at \$10 per month.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Skellinger visited friends here Sunday.

Mrs. Williams and daughter have moved to San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Sonner of Huntington Park have a daughter.

Mrs. J. J. Ledwith is able to be about again after her long illness.

The storm of this week blew the ridgeboard off the Laumeister house. Friends of Mrs. Matthieson will be sorry to learn that it was necessary for her to be again taken to the hospital.

The Scott family have moved from the Myenheim house in first addition to the Jacobson house in Huntington Park.

Mr. Treat and family occupy the Dougherty cottage in fourth addition. Mr. Treat is employed as a government meat inspector at the packing plant at South San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Myers are rejoicing over a new arrival at their home in fourth addition. The young man arrived Monday evening. Dr. McKay reports mother and child getting along nicely.

A family from Portland, Oregon, by the name of Wilkingson have rented Dr. Smith's house in fourth addition. The Hubner family have moved from their home in Huntington Park to San Francisco.

On account of the rain, work is progressing slowly on the new garage being built by Gus Jenevein, opposite Uncle Tom's Cabin. The building is to be of brick and cement and will be a large and serviceable structure.

Mrs. Jennie Buckingham, mother of Mrs. Chisholm, has received word that her son, Frank E. Buckingham, ex-mayor of Terre Haute, will arrive in San Bruno in a short time for an extended visit with his relatives in and near this place.

Mrs. Balto Delosso (nee Riley) has sold her property on Poplar avenue in fourth addition, the purchaser to take immediate possession and they expect to build a residence there in June. Mr. and Mrs. Delosso have moved to the Delosso home in the Park.

Why pay rent when a very small deposit down will secure a home for you Balance like rent. Also lots for sale at \$25 down, balance \$5 a month. No interest, no tax. Then besides we have houses, furnished and unfurnished, at very reasonable rents. Take San Mateo car and get off at San Bruno crossing. See L. M. Pfluger. Advt.

The Civic Betterment League held an enthusiastic meeting at Harmonie Hall last Monday night. It was decided to advance \$7.50 to advertise San Bruno at San Mateo county day at the exposition. A good talk on amusements or lack of amusements for the young people of San Bruno was made by Mrs. Jean Byers. After discussion, the league decided to hold an informal reception for the young folks at its next meeting, Monday evening, February 22d, at Harmonie Hall.

Mrs. W. Skellinger and Mrs. Diggles were in San Mateo Wednesday attending the meeting of the woman's board of the P. P. I. E. Mrs. G. Sneath is on the refreshment committee for San Mateo County Day and Mrs. Diggles is on the badge committee. Mrs. Skellinger reports great plans for the day. It is intended to give away 10,000 bunches of violets. The meeting was held in the San Mateo high school building.

"Why Smith Left Home" is to be told at Green's Hall, San Bruno, to-

night. The Paul Gerson Dramatic School is to produce this widely known and popular comedy. A very enjoyable evening is promised to those who attend. To give time for dancing, the curtain will go up at 8:30 p. m. sharp. This is the cast: Act I, The morning; act II, the afternoon; act III, the night. Scene, the home of John Smith. John Smith (who loves his wife), Henry Jorgensen; General Billetdoux a brave man), Clyde Ware; Count Von Guggenheim (who got them mixed), Robt. Worth; Major Duncombe (who has memories), Jas. F. Gates; Robert Walton (Mrs. Smith's brother), Stanley Albert; Mrs. John Smith (who loves her husband), Miss Myrtle Newman; Miss Smith (who has hopes), Miss Zelle Salee; Julia (who is touchingly clever), Miss Katherine Tebles; Rose Walton (Robert's bride), Miss Georgina MacRae; Elsie (a maid), Miss May Magee; Lavinia Delancy Daly (the cook lady), Miss Florence Merrill; Mrs. Billetdoux (Mrs. Smith's aunt), Mrs. Mollie Noyes.

FOREST NOTES.

It is estimated that the government's Grand Canyon game refuge, in Arizona, now contains about ten thousand deer.

More than nine million young trees and ten thousand pounds of seed were planted on the national forests in 1914.

The government built more than two thousand miles of trail and three thousand miles of telephone line on the national forests in 1914.

At least 25 per cent of the larch timber over large areas in eastern Oregon has been killed or weakened by mistletoe, and the forest service is taking steps to combat the pest.

Success has followed forest planting on the sandhills of Nebraska. Jack pines planted there by the government forest service ten years ago now have a height of over fifteen feet and a diameter of four inches.

Increasing use of the national forests by local farmers and settlers to supply their needs for timber is shown in the fact that small timber sales on the forests numbered 8298 in 1914, against 6182 the previous year.

A Declining Art.

"Don't you want your boy, Josh, to be a good speller?" asked the school teacher.

"I dunno," replied Farmer Corn-tassel. "About all the notice a good speller gets nowadays is bein' called on occasionally to decide a bet."

Wasting Money.

"I guess it's just as well I didn't marry that girl. She evidently has no idea of the value of money."

"How's that?"

"Spent 60 cents postage sending me a bunch of old love letters."

A Chance to Get Even.

"Going to Wombat's wedding, Jack?" called his friend.

"Not I," returned Jack grouchily. "He cut me out with that girl."

"Well, come on. You may get a chance to biff him in the jaw with an old shoe."

Deadlier and Safer.

"Let's send the czar a bomb concealed in a plum pudding."

"Why not merely send him a plum pudding?" suggested the other callous plotter. "If he eats it our work is done and we run no risks."

"I want a piece of meat without any bone, fat or gristle," said the bride, on her first trip to market.

"Yes, ma'am," replied the butcher. "I would suggest that you take an egg."

"Have you noticed any change in your husband with the passing years?"

"Yes; he used to tell me of his throbbing heart. Now he talks exclusively about his liver."

New Son-in-Law—Here's only 19, 600 marks. You promised my wife a dowry of 20,000.

Father-in-Law—I always knock off 2 per cent for cash.

"Willie," said the teacher, "give me three proofs that the world is actually round."

"Yes'm," said Willie cheerfully, "the book says so, you say so and ma says so."

CHILDREN LOSE LIVES IN FIRE

Salesman Attempts Heroic Rescue

Locked in the house by their mother while she went to a grocery, Verner Carlson and his sister, Sarah Carlson, aged 2 and 4 years, respectively, children of Hugh Carlson, an employee of the marine department of the Standard oil Company at Richmond, were burned alive when their home at 2405 Soto avenue mysteriously caught fire.

Mrs. Carlson had been away from the house only a few minutes when the flames broke out. Neighbors were attracted by the screams of the children, who beat on the window with their hands in a vain attempt to escape. A heroic attempt at rescue was performed by James N. Tomkins, a salesman for a wholesale grocery concern of 530 Davis street, San Francisco, who was passing the house at the time.

Leaping from his automobile, Tomkins tried to gain entrance to the house, only to be driven back by the intense heat. He finally gained access through a rear window by breaking the glass. As he climbed over the sill, the boiler in the house exploded, hurling Tomkins fifty feet and badly scalding him. He was rushed to the Craven Hospital in Richmond, where he now lies in a precarious condition.

The fire department, which was summoned, was delayed by the muddy condition of the roads. Arriving at the place, the firemen found the water supply inadequate and were compelled to depend upon chemicals. The place was totally destroyed, at a loss estimated at \$2000. The charred remains of the two children were found buried under the smoking embers, clasped hand in hand.

No cause can be assigned for the fire other than that the children played with matches in the absence of their mother and set fire to a tablecloth or curtains in the house. Mrs. Carlson went nearly insane with grief, and is at present under the care of a doctor and a trained nurse. The father is heartbroken.

TERSE CALIFORNIA NEWS

The report of the Deputy State Horticultural Commissioner, just issued, places Nevada county third in the list of bearing apple orchard counties in the State.

Santa Rosa claims to hold the national record for prosperity. In support of her claims, the city cites the fact that, although a city of 10,000 population, there has not been a delinquency in paying taxes since 1906.

That death to man and beast is following in the wake of attacks by mad coyotes in Central and Eastern Oregon, is the subject of many letters being received by Governor Withycombe from residents of those portions of the State.

The Santa Fe Railroad has taken off one train a day from its passenger service to the oil fields near Bakersfield on account of competition from automobile stage busses. The stages make four trips a day between Bakersfield and Taft.

Hayward will be one of the few places in the State boasting fruit blossoms during February. Blossoms will form the principal decorations for the 100 autos which will take part in the parade in San Francisco at the opening of the Exposition.

A petition for probating the will revealed that the estate of the late Dennis Tierney of Stockton is worth more than \$20,000. Tierney worked for the greater part of his life as a ranch hand, and the property he accumulated shows what can be done by the dint of hard work.

Salaries of Justices of the Peace throughout Sutter County have just been raised by authority of the County Board of Supervisors. The Justices in the larger townships will receive \$40 per month instead of \$30; in others \$25, instead of \$20, and in smaller townships \$15 instead of \$10.

Oakdale has solved the problem of getting her boys and girls to do the chores at home. A new system of credits has been established in the grammar schools by which the students are to be credited for their work at home, such as washing dishes, weeding gardens, making beds, splitting kindling, etc.

The drop in retail prices for gasoline and naphtha announced by the Standard Oil Company of California

U. S. WARNS TWO BIG POWERS

Will Be Held Responsible if American Lives Are Lost

WASHINGTON.—Publication by the State Department of the texts of the notes sent to Great Britain and Germany, respectively, revealed that both countries had been warned in most emphatic terms against menacing the vessels or lives of American citizens traversing the recently proclaimed sea zones of war.

Germany was advised that the United States "would be constrained to hold the imperial Government to a strict accountability for such acts of its naval authorities as might result in the destruction of American vessels or the loss of American lives," and that "if such a deplorable situation should arise" the American Government would "take any steps it might be necessary to take to safeguard American lives and property."

To Great Britain, the United States pointed out "the measure of responsibility" which would seem to be imposed on the British Government "for the loss of American vessels and lives in case of an attack by a German naval force," if England sanctioned the general misuse of the American flag by British vessels, and thereby cast doubt upon the valid character of the neutral ensigns.

last week has caused considerable apprehension among small refiners, who have been complaining for some time that they were gradually being forced out of business by the competition of the larger concerns.

A burglar, who had the foresight before he began his operations to cut all the telephone wires over which an alarm might be sent, entered the home of B. B. Henshaw, a well-known capitalist living at Two Rock Valley, near Petaluma, awakened Mr. and Mrs. Henshaw, compelled them to hand over about \$50 in cash, and departed.

The International Viticultural Congress is to be held for the first time in the United States in the convention hall at the San Francisco Exposition on July 12-13, according to announcement made by Edgar M. Sheehan, secretary of the California Viticultural Commission. Delegates from all parts of the world will attend, including Professor Viala, chief of viticulture of France.

Richard Allemand, a stockman of Southern Monterey County, was severely injured by a mountain lion when he tried to drive it away from a deer it had just killed and was devouring. Never in the history of Stone Canyon have there been so many mountain lions as there are at present. Carcasses of deer and young stock are being found very frequently by the ranchers of the vicinity.

The work of the Turlock Relief Association, through the public soup kitchen operated at the City Jail, has accomplished excellent results, not only in affording needful relief, but also in eliminating practically all begging and thefts, which had assumed alarming proportions before this work was undertaken. One free meal is served each person calling at the jail between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and all such persons are warned that there must be no begging on the streets or at houses under penalty of a jail sentence.

A 280-page book containing a complete history of the legislative business of both Senate and Assembly of the 1915 session up to the constitutional recess has been mailed throughout the State by Edwin F. Smith, secretary of the Senate, and L. B. Malory, chief clerk of the Assembly. In the book is a record of every measure introduced in either house, indexed and cross-indexed according to topics and authors, so as to set forth to the people of the State all proposed new legislation and amendments to existing laws at a glance.

FAMINE FACES SERBIA

Famine faces war-swept Serbia unless the people can obtain grain for seed in the spring and farm tools to work with, according to a statement issued in New York by a committee newly organized to seek aid in this country for the destitute Serbian women and children. Eight hundred thousand inhabitants will starve if these things cannot be secured, the committee affirmed. In six of the most fertile districts of Serbia 50 per cent of the children are now dying from lack of nourishment and medicine, from cold and exposure.

21 MINERS DIE IN FLOOD IN WORKINGS

Meet Death at South Wellington, B. C.

Twenty-one lives were snuffed out at the South Wellington mine at the Pacific Coast Coal Mines, Ltd., at Nanaimo, B. C., when Fire Boss David Nillerst fired a shot which broke through into the old workings of the Southfield mine of the Old Vancouver Coal Company, a mine abandoned some twenty years ago.

Mine Inspector John Newton took charge of the situation and immediately ordered big pumps installed to pump out the water to recover the bodies of the victims, which, it is expected, will take at least two months' time, owing to the swampy nature of the ground and the extensive nature of the workings of the Old Southfield mine.

From the first no hopes of rescuing any of the entombed men alive were entertained. The water had filled all the lower workings and extended up the stope to No. 4 level, making it impossible for any human being to live. Word of the disaster was received in Nanaimo by telephone, accompanied by an urgent call for all the medical men in the city. These were hurried out to the scene in automobiles, but their services were not required, as the only victims of the disaster were those whose bodies still remain in the mine.

GENERAL NEWS EVENTS

Warring European nations have bought and exported 75,000 horses from the United States.

Seattle bakers have raised the price of bread from 5 cents a loaf to 6 cents and from 10 cents for a large loaf to 12 cents.

During 1914, the first year of the operation of the eugenic marriage law in Wisconsin, 4000 fewer marriages were reported to the Wisconsin Board of Health than in 1913.

A municipal center where girls and young men who are strangers may become acquainted and enjoy each other's society is planned by the Mayor of Portland, Oregon. The club women have agreed to raise the necessary funds.

A resolution to create out of the Panhandle of West Texas a new state named Jefferson, was favorably reported to the State Senate. During committee debate both sides announced they did not expect adoption of the resolution.

During the half year since the sale of vodka has been prohibited in Russia, there have been discovered 1800 secret distilleries. Many of them have been engaged in refining shellac and converting methylated spirits into alcoholic beverages.

The overdraft practice which some banks have in vogue as accommodation to certain persons, is frowned upon by the Treasury Department at Washington, and notices have been sent to all banks that this practice must be discontinued.

Charlotte F. Jones, prominent club woman of Seattle, threatens to bring suit against restaurants and cafeterias in Seattle where smoking is allowed unless a bill is passed by the City Council compelling the downtown diner to forego the soothing weed and cigarette.

Workingmen and their families throughout Spain are suffering much distress because of the increasing lack of employment. Farmers in the Canary Islands who are threatened with famine as the result of an embargo on the export of fruit, have protested vigorously against an increase in the price of bread.

With the admission of the steamer Balboa, belonging to the American Mexican Trading Company at San Diego, Cal., to American registry, a total of 124 vessels, with a gross tonnage of 455,635, have taken advantage of the emergency act passed last August to hoist the American flag, according to a report issued by the Bureau of Navigation.

Flood waters have inundated the low-lying sections of Newport and Covington, Ky., across the river from Cincinnati, and hundreds of families have been forced to vacate their homes. The Central Union Railroad depot, the tracks of which were inundated by the flood, was vacated and the various lines operating out of there were forced to seek stations on higher ground.